

Short Report | Non-Fatal Overdoses

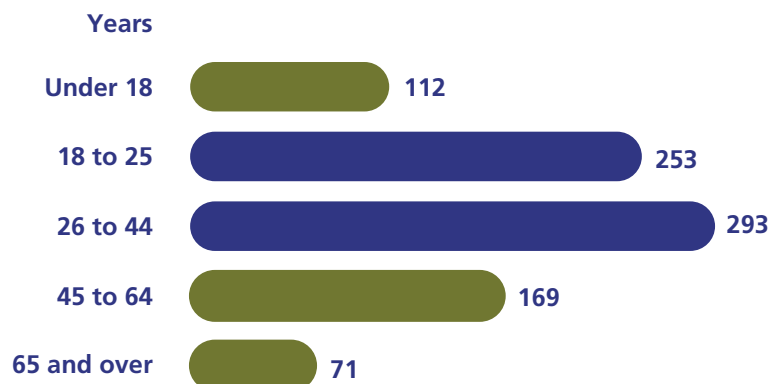
DAWN surveillance data monitors emergency department (ED) visits and this report focuses on estimates and characteristics of non-fatal overdoses for ED visits from January, 2021–June, 2022.

National rate | Annually, an estimated:

180 per 100,000 were treated for a non-fatal overdose in an ED.
This represents **599,075** ED visits in one year.

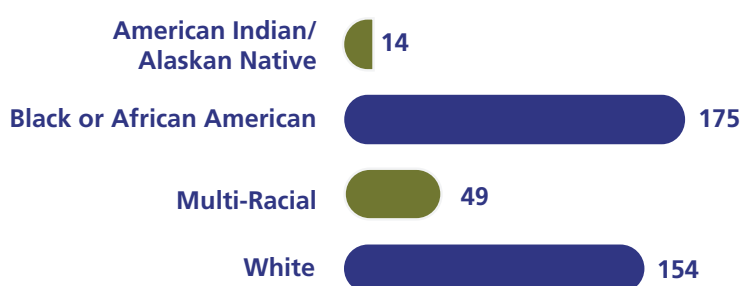
National demographics of non-fatal overdoses per 100,000

AGE



26 to 44 years was the highest rate representing an estimated **248,151** ED visits

RACE



Black or African American was the highest rate representing an estimated **79,217** ED visits

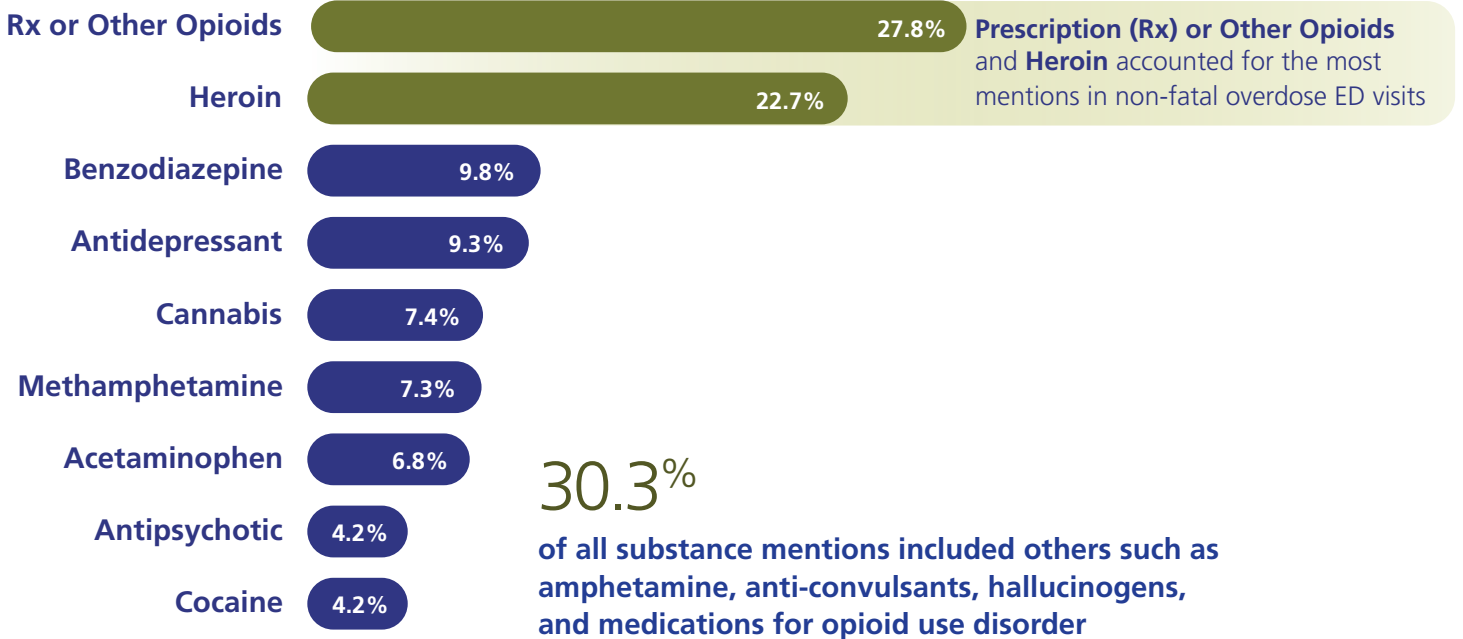
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander suppressed

SEX AT BIRTH



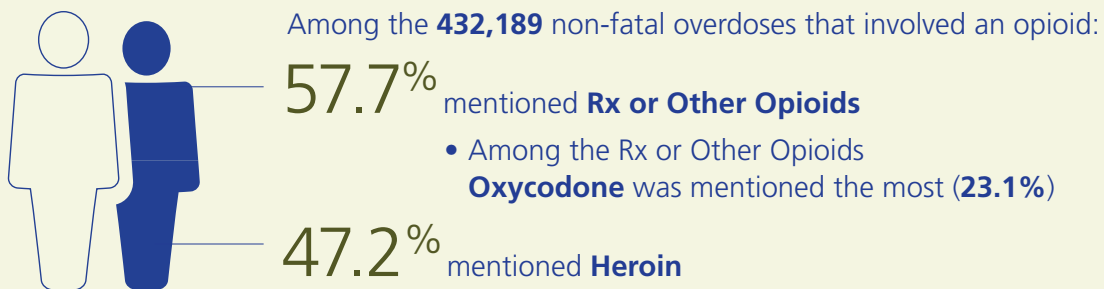
Note: Darker (blue) bars are statistically significantly different compared to lighter (green) bars on figures.

Percentage of top substance mentions in non-fatal overdose visits



Opioids were the most common substance involved in non-fatal overdoses

Nearly half (**48.1%**) of non-fatal overdose visits mentioned an opioid.



Polysubstance

Polysubstance is when an individual, intentionally or unintentionally, uses more than one substance during a short period of time. Polysubstance is an important factor to examine since the use of multiple substances can increase the risk of overdose.

39.7% non-fatal overdoses were polysubstance

Substances most commonly mentioned in polysubstance visits were **Alcohol** and **Rx or Other Opioids**. **Rx or Other Opioids** and **Benzodiazepine** co-occurred most often.